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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/713,114	11/17/2003	Yoshiaki Hamano	117785	9759
25944	7590	09/16/2009	EXAMINER	
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC			LEE, CYNTHIA K	
P.O. BOX 320850				
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320-4850			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1795	
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			09/16/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/713,114	HAMANO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	CYNTHIA LEE	1795	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 May 2009.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) 6-13 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-5 and 14 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

Response to Amendment

This Office Action is responsive to the after final amendment filed on 5/26/2009.

Claims 1-5 and 14 are pending. Claims 6-13 are withdrawn from further consideration as being drawn to a non-elected invention. Applicant's arguments have been considered. Claims 1-5 and 14 are finally rejected for reasons stated herein below.

The 35 USC 112, 2nd paragraph rejection has been withdrawn because the arguments were found persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

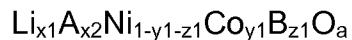
The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Lampe-Onnerud (US 2002/0192552).

Lampe-Onnerud discloses a positive electrode and a lithium secondary battery.

Lampe-Onnerud discloses that the positive electrode contains particles of the following formula:

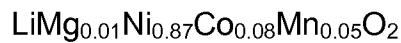


A is at least one element selected from barium, magnesium, calcium and strontium,

B is at least one element selected from boron, aluminum, gallium, manganese, titanium, vanadium, and zirconium,

in which $0.1 < x_1 < 1.3$ and $0.0 < x_2, y_1$, or $z_1 < 0.2$. See Abstract.

A specific disclosure of a compound is given:



(Refer to Example 6 [0104])

Given the limited number of possible species for the substitution of Mg for Ba, and Mn for Al, and Mn of Example 6, one of ordinary skill in the art is able to “at once envisage” the elements of the compound claimed based on a limited class of compounds that can be interchanged for compounds A and B.

It has been held that if one of ordinary skill in the art is able to “at once envisage” the specific compound within the generic chemical formula, the compound is anticipated. One of ordinary skill in the art must be able to draw the structural formula or write the name of each of the compounds included in the generic formula before any of the compounds can be “at once envisaged.” One may look to the preferred embodiments to determine which compounds can be anticipated. *In re Petering*, 301 F.2d 676, 133 USPQ 275 (CCPA 1962). See MPEP 2131.02.

Regarding the range of Ba (Applicant's claim 1), see Abstract and [0074]. In the case where the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art" a prima facie case of obviousness exists, see MPEP 2144.05.

Regarding claims 2-5, it is noted that Lampe-Onnerud uses lithium nitrate as the source of lithium (example 6, [0105]) The instant Specification pg 12, last full par. states that the nitrate of Li enhances the formation of amorphous phase during firing, and thus the above compound possesses amorphous regions within and on the particles.

.....

Claims 1-5 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi (US 5679481) in view of Kweon (US 2002/0192148).

Takahashi discloses a positive electrode and a lithium secondary battery.

Takahashi discloses that the positive electrode contains particles of the following formula in Example 4:



Regarding claims 2 and 5, Takahashi uses lithium nitrate as the source of lithium (9:8). The instant Specification pg 12, last full par. states that the nitrate of Li enhances the formation of amorphous phase during firing, and thus the above compound possesses amorphous regions.

Takahashi does not disclose a compound containing Al (Applicant's claim 1). Takahashi does not disclose amorphous regions within and on the particles (Applicant's

claim 3 and 4). Kweon teaches of doping a cathode material with aluminum isopropoxide [0028, 0070]. Kweon also teaches that aluminum nitrate can be used [0032]. Kweon teaches that the modified cathode increases the high rate charge and discharge capability, cycle life, and specific discharge capacity [0028]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to dope aluminum to Takahashi's positive cathode for the benefit of increasing the capacity of the battery. The instant Specification pg 12, last full par. states that the nitrate of Al enhances the formation of amorphous phase during firing, and thus the above compound possesses amorphous regions. A reference which is silent about a claimed invention's features is inherently anticipatory if the missing feature *is necessarily present in that which is described in the reference*. *In re Robertson*, 49 USPQ2d 1949 (1999).

Kweon teaches that varying the amount of doped Al affects the discharge capacity (See fig. 4), thus clearly teaching that the amount of Al doped is a result effective variable. It has been held by the courts that discovering an optimum value or workable ranges of a result-effective variable involves only routine skill in the art, and thus not novel. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). See MPEP 2144.05.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's prior art arguments filed 5/26/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding Applicant's arguments on pg. 3, it has been held that a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties. *Titanium Metals Corp. of America v. Banner*, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985). See MPEP 2144.05.

Applicant argues that Example 6 is not a genus, and that the genus of Lampe-Onnerud is a very wide genus. Pg 5 of Arguments.

It is the Examiner's position that given Example 6 of Lampe-Onnerud, one of ordinary skill in the art is able to "at once envisage" the elements of the compound claimed based on a limited class of compounds that can be interchanged for compounds A and B.

Applicant relies on Comparative Example 3 and 5 of Table 2 to demonstrate unexpected results.

In response, it is noted that Comparative Example 3 does not contain Al and Comparative Example 5 does not contain Ba in the total composition as claimed in claim 1. Therefore the argument is not commensurate in scope with the claimed invention.

Regarding Applicant's arguments on the ranges of Takahashi in view of Kweon on pg 8 of Arguments, it has been held that a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists

where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties. Titanium Metals Corp. of America v. Banner, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985). See MPEP 2144.05.

Applicant argues that when the content of Barium is as large as that disclosed by example 4 of Takahashi, the present specification indicates that the thermal stability is poor (Specification pg 10, 2nd par.; comparative example 3).

Regarding the instant Specification pg 10, 2nd paragraph, absent any showing of unexpected results, it is the Examiner's position that it has been held that a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties. Titanium Metals Corp. of America v. Banner, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985). See MPEP 2144.05.

It is further noted that Comparative Example 3 does not contain Al in the total composition as claimed in claim 1 and therefore the argument is not commensurate in scope with the claimed invention.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cynthia Lee whose telephone number is 571-272-8699. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Cynthia Lee/
Examiner, Art Unit 1795

/PATRICK RYAN/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
Unit 1795